The People's Korea

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Nuclear Presence in Japan Aims at Pyongyang, Japanese, American Experts Claim

Ehwa Girls Arrested For Anti-Chon Acts; Handbills Scattered; Classes Suspended

Reports from Seoul say even students of Ewha Woman's University were arrested by riot police for participating in anti-Chon junta actions.

On June 4, one student scattered anti-Chon handbills in the presence of over 2,000 students, calling upon them to rise in a struggle to overthrow the present junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, reports said.

The action forced the school authorities to suspend afternoon classes.

On May 28, several students of the same girl's university shouted anti-Chon slogans and distributed more than 200 handbills at the end of an annual mass dance.

They included two: U Myong Suk, senior of educational psychology and Hwang Mal Hi, junior of social sciences.

Prior to these demonstrations, two universities in Seoul were scenes of anti-Chon student protests: the Hanguk College of Foreign Studies and Tongguk University.

Li Jae Hyon, senior of English literature of the school of foreign studies, scattered some 300 anti-Chon handbills from the second story of the school library, calling for a demonstration.

He was detained by police on June 2 for violations of the law on assembly and demonstration.

Two boy students and one girl students of the Tongguk school scattered an unknown number of anti-Chon leaflets on their campus.

These two actions were timed to coincide with the demonstrations of Seoul National University students which lasted for three days from May 27-29.

This indicates a strong possibility of the existence of close coordination of student protest rallies and demonstrations at various universities, despite a watertight watch by the secret police.

A most significant fact about the latest series of student actions is that the protestors comprise students of national and private universities and even girl students, in particularly Ewha Woman's University and Songsin Woman's Normal College.

In other words, the military regime of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is hated by future elites of south Korea and possibly by all the social sectors, including wealthy families.

One long-term implication is the growing readiness of students to risk arrest and imprisonment and even their lives if necessary to safeguard democracy.

Another ominous point is that the students are increasingly anti-American.

It is now quite obvious that the students, well familiar with developments in south Korea and abroad, are no longer responsive to the allegations about the threat from the north.

This is clear in the December 11 anti-fascist declaration of Seoul National University students.

The declaration described the creation of a unified nation struggles as the most important immediate task and declared struggle as the most important immediate task and declared a war on the local comprador forces and their foreign allies Americans and Japanese. They urged the need to establish a broad-based popular united front.

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This is an Iwakuni American Marine Corps air station which American and Japanese experts believe is a nuclear attack base against the Korean Peninsula.

Midway, nuclear armed aircraft carrier ready for combat duties in Korea

AMERICAN NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH KOREA*

Service	System	Number of nuclear capable launchers	Load & Reload capability per system	Total Nuclear Weapons	Explosive Power per weapon (maximum kilotonnage)
US Air Force	Fighter Bombers of 4 Phantoms	48	4	192	10kt**
US Army	Artillery				
	8" (M-110)	28	2	56	1kt
	155mm(M-109)	76	2	152	1kt
	Surface to Air Missiles Nike Hercules	144	1	144	5kt
	Surface to Surface Missiles Honest John	4	20	80	100kt
	Sergeant	2	6	12	100kt
	Atomic Mines	25-50	1	25-50	5kt
TOTALS		127-152		661-686 Nuclear Weapons	

* Estimates based on the following methodology: Nuclear capable systems in Korea were identified and then using estimates based on European load and reload experience a total for each system was computed

** The Hiroshima bomb was 15kt

A leading journalist of Japan claimed that the American nuclear weapons stored in Iwakuni are for use in case of a new round of hostilities in Korea.

Mr. Omori Minoru, former foreign news editor of The Mainichi Shimbun, a foremost daily published in Tokyo, said, "Logically speaking, north Korea is the sole target of nuclear arms in the Iwakuni Marine Corps air station, since it is almost impossible for Phantoms to carry out bombing missions against Russian targets in Siberia."

"The United States is determined to use nuclear weapons against the north Koreans. The Americans consider conventional weapons as ineffective," the former Mainichi editor argued.

He was answering questions raised by Sunday Mainichi, a weekly published by the daily.

He is currently on the board of trustees of the University of California. He, resident of California, was cited for his brilliant journalistic activities.

Confirming the nuclear presence in Japan, Mr. Omori said that the American strategy in Korea is a nuclear blackmail as a deterrent to alleged aggression.

His interview appeared in the June 12 issue of Sunday Mainichi.

On the other hand, Dr. Daniel Ellsberg said in a press interview with a Japanese TV station broadcast live to Tokyo Friday evening that the Americans seriously considered a possible use of nuclear weapons against the Korean people during the last Korean War.

He hinted that the American nuclear presence is mainly designed to hit the DPRK.

In case of a nuclear exchange in Korea, a former Pentagon nuclear expert observed that the Soviet Union would strike back at Japan with nuclear weapons at its disposal.

Dr. Ellsberg said there is a strong likelihood of the current deployment of nuclear weapons and mostly hydrogen bombs *not only in Iwakuni but in other major bases in the island nation of Japan.*

He strongly suggested the establishment of Japan as a nuclear-free peace zone on the grounds that under the present conditions the storage of tactical nuclear weapons in Japan has no sense at all.

The former Pentagon specialist stressed the sensitivity of the Japanese people to the nuclear issues.

There is wide agreement among diplomatic and defense experts in Tokyo that the American forces in Japan and Okinawa are armed with nuclear weapons, most likely for use against the Korean Peninsula.

A question is whether the DPRK is nuclear-armed or not. The answer is No. The DPRK has no plan to acquire any nuclear weapons.

Pyongyang favors marking out Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula and Japan as a nuclear-free peace zone and as off-limits to major powers.

Pyongyang perceives a serious threat to the security and peace of the Korean Peninsula in the American nuclear presence in south Korea and Japan.

Pyongyang is convinced that the Korean Peninsula is a high-risk potential trouble spot,which will quickly expand into an international nuclear exchange, causing disastrous consequences for the neighboring countries including Japan.

Ex-CIC Commander Gen. Kang Nabbed

A reliable source in Seoul said former army security commander Gen. Kang Chang Song was arrested and still being detained.

The source said the arrest was made quite recently, though it was not reported by south Korean papers.

Gen. Kang, 8th class graduate of the Army Academy, rose to fame when he arrested Gen. Yun Pil Ryong, then commander of the Capital Garrison, a crack division under the direct control of the chief executive.

Gen. Kang was commander of the army security command from September 1971 through April 1973. The arrest of Gen. Yun was made March 1973, one month before his promotion.

Allegations are that Gen. Kang was charged with corruption during his term as harbor administration chief.

Photo: Clockwise from the top right

- Students of the engineering faculty in an electron microscope room
- Drawing students
- Students in a language laboratory
- Students taking a walk in a garden of the university
- Science faculty students investigating X-ray
- Class of the history and geography faculty, studying a model of a Koguryo tomb
- Bird's-eye view of Choson University
- Students playing basketball
- Students at the library
- Coeds playing Kayagum (stringed national musical instrument)

Choson University

Anniversary Celebrations

The 25th anniversary of elite Choson (Korean) University, Tokyo, was colorfully celebrated in 2 series of events. They include two events; One was "an alumni meeting to celebrate the 25th anniversary of founding of Choson University" and the other was a reception hosted to entertain the foreign guests. The former was held on May 30-31, and the latter was held on June 6, both at the school compound.

The alumni meeting began with commemorative exercises held at its auditorium, followed by a musical and dance performance by students and then a banquet at the dining hall.

The program comprised inauguration of a museum of Korean historical artifacts, a photo exhibition and an art exhibition.

The June 6 reception was attended by about 1,000 guests from 34 countries.

One foreign guest said; "I'm very happy to see that there is a place in Japan where are 700,000 resident Koreans can get its decent high education in a type of atmosphere that is best suited to them. I think it's very important for the identity of the Korean people and for the future of Korea that there is a large army of well-educated people able to do a lot of good for Korean society in the future."

Another foreign guest said; "Well, this is my first time to visit this university and it's also my first contact with anything Korean. But my first impression is actually quite overwhelming. Particularly, the music. Because when I was in London I was a music teacher. And I know that to put on such a professional performance takes hours, hours and hours of dedication. So actually I was overwhelmingly impressed by the presentation. hope to visit this university sometimes in the future."

Choson University is the sole higher institute of learning of the democratic, national education for Koreans here. Students receive lessons in Korean. Now, the school has 6 four-year faculties, a two-year teachers training department, correspondence and postgraduate courses, and two research institutes.

At present, students are enrolled at this boarding school. The present auditorium, library and dormitory were built by students and faculty members in the spirit of self-reliance.

The Korean educational program with 153 schools Japan wide, from primary school to university, now is operated by graduates from this university. Graudates are active in all fields, including Chongryun workers, research centers, the press, art troupes, credit associations, trading company.

Korean Higher Institution

Choson University was founded on April 10, 1956, one year after the foundation of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.) The school started as a junior college with about ten teachers and sixty students. In April 1964, it was reorganized into a four-year university with faculties of literature, history and geography, political economy, science and teacher training. The faculty of engineering was installed in 1967. A two-year postgraduate course and the faculty of foreign languages were created in 1974: six four-year faculties–literature, history and geography, political economy, foreign languages, science and engineering; and a two-year teachers training course, a postgraduate course and two research institutes. The university is the higher educational institute of the Korean community here who has a systematic educational system from primary school to university.

The university's curriculum is designed to produce qualified Korean specialists ready to serve the Korean community here, Chongryun and the nation in all areas.

A number of graduates are enrolled at Japanese postgraduate schools and research institutes and those abroad for further advanced studies, for example, those in Britain and France.

Its professors have often attended international academic seminars held in European and other countries. They also give talks at other universities and colleges in Japan.

Assistance from Pyongyang

In 1957, President Kim Il Sung sent for the first time aid funds and scholarships to the Korean educational program in Japan. He said, "We should send the funds to enable the sons and daughters of Korean compatriots suffering a great deal in the alien country to go to school even if we cannot build a factory or two." Those days, his country was preoccupied with recovering from the wounds from the Korean War.

So far, the remittances, made on 80 occasions, total over 30 billion yen (as of May, 1981). The school has been provided with DPRK-made textbooks and teaching materials including machine tools and national musical instruments.

Some faculty members were awarded DPRK degrees of doctorate or professorship. Musical and sports clubs of the university in August, 1973, were invited to visit the DPRK. This was the first visit to the homeland by a group of the university students. Since then on, every year its students visit their homeland. Since 1980, all the senior students have travelled to the DPRK.

Faculties

Its faculty breakdown is as follows:

The faculty of literature–the Korean language and literature;

The faculty of political economy –philosophy, political economy and business management;

The faculty of sciences–physics and mathematics, chemistry and biology;

The faculty of history and geography–history and geography;

The faculty of foreign languages –English and French;

The faculty of engineering–mechanics, electronics and metallurgy;

The teachers training department –primary school teachers, music, fine arts and physical culture.

The postgraduate research department offers two-year courses in literature, linguistics, philosophy, history, political economy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and engineering.

A number of graduates attend research centers and postgraduate courses at Japanese universities to continue with their studies.

The institute of the Korean language conducts studies on the ancient and modern history of the Korean language. It also conducts investigations into the daily speech habits of Koreans in Japan. It has published monographs, various books on the Korean language, and the "Dictionary of Korean Onomatopoeic and Mimetic Words."

The center for national education conducts studies on the education in the DPRK. A systematic investigation into the history of the education of Koreans in Japan has been successful. The center published periodical "Reference Materials for the Study of Education" and articles and books.

Extra-Curricular Activities

Students, during the latter half of university life, carry out many extra-curricular activities on their

(Continued on page 3)

25 Years Old

(Continued from page 2)

own initiative or under the guidance of their professors. They include south Korean studies.

In every December papers of research activities are made public at joint seminars with Korean students studying at Japanese universities.

Scientific cultural exchanges are carried out with Japanese universities. Students frequently speak at symposia and interseminars held in Japanese universities.

Library

The Choson University library is an extensive collection of books, periodicals and other materials published in north and south Korea as well as books on Korea published in Japan. Moreover, it has collected materials on the movement of Koreans in Japan. It has almost every book and publication published in the DPRK. Among its volumes are a great number of reprints of old Korean books of Korean history. The library also exchanges materials with Japanese university libraries. "Materials on Korea" and "Choson University Studies in Sciences" are published annually.

Dormitory

Choson University is a boarding school. In a totally Korean environment for the first time in their life they form independent and creative personalities, enriching their intelligence and talents. This condition enables new students from Japanese high schools to master Korean in a matter of a few months and behave like Koreans by the first summer vacation.

Dormitory rooms are divided according to their courses and classes, each for 5 to 7 students.

Jobs of Graduates

A total of more than 5,000 graduates have been produced by this university since its foundation. One in every 140 Korean residents is a graduate of this school as there are 700,000 Koreans here. Graduates play a big role in defending the national rights of the resident compatriots and in promoting friendship with Japan and other countries.

They are teachers at Korean schools from primary to university level. They work in all the fields of the patriotic work, such as public organizations, research institutes, the press and publishing houses, financial organs, art troupes and trading companies.

Not a few graduates have received doctoral degrees from Japanese universities and research institutions.

Chronological Table of Choson University

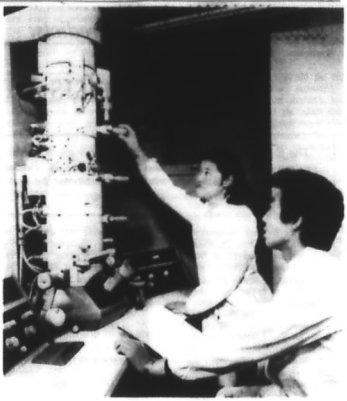
Apr., 1956	Founded as a two-year school at Tokyo Korean High School
Apr., 1957	Educational aid funds and scholarships sent for the first time from the DPRK
Oct., 1957	Second remittance sent from Pyongyang to finance the construction of the main buildings
Apr., 1958	Reorganized into a four-year university
Apr., 1959	Full scholarship system founded Moves to Kodaira City, Tokyo (The main building of the university awarded the "Prize of the 1962 Japanese Architectural Yearbook.")
Apr., 1964	Expanded to have four faculties–political economy, literature, history and geography, and science–plus a two-year teachers training department
May, 1964	Auditorium and library completed by the teachers and students
Oct., 1964	A DPRK Olympic team visits the university for the first time
Jan., 1965	Professorship and associate professorship awarded to 10 faculty members by the DPRK Government
Apr., 1966	A congratulatory flag sent by the DPRK Government
Apr., 1967	The faculty of engineering created
Nov., 1967	Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun, President of the university, elected a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK
Apr., 1968	Legally authorized by Tokyo Government as a school
May, 1968	Han Duk Su becomes Honorary President of the university
June, 1968	The second school building completed
May, 1970	The Korean Language Institute installed
Feb., 1972	The title of "DPRK Hero of Labor" granted to Honorary President Han Duk Su
Apr., 1972	Doctorate awarded to faculty members by the DPRK Government
June, 1972	Faculty members attend a World Conference of the International Teachers Union held in Hungary
May, 1973	"Kim Il Sung Prize of Glory of Youth" granted to honour graduates
Aug., 1973	Teachers and students visit the homeland for the first time
Apr., 1974	The faculty of foreign languages and postgraduate course created The Center for National Education created
May, 1975	Awarded "Order of Kim Il Sung"
Sep., 1975	Honorary President Han Duk Su visits the DPRK
Apr., 1976	A congratulatory flag sent by the Education Committee of the DPRK
Nov., 1976	Sends its delegation to visit the DPRK to attend the celebration of Kim Il Sung University's 30th founding anniversary
July, 1977	Graudates go abroad for advanced studies for the first time
Sep., 1977	10 faculty members attend the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang
Mar., 1980	Sends a delegation of its trustees to visit the DPRK
Aug., 1980	All the graduating students visit the DPRK
Apr., 1981	Sends its delegation to visit the DPRK

Exchange with Japanese Students

Choson University has exerted constant efforts to further scientific and cultural exchanges with Japan and other countries.

Scientific exchanges take various forms: The university publishes many research papers; its faculty members take part in various academic activities and hold symposia together with many institutes of this country; well-known Japanese scholars and men of culture give talks at the university.

Faculty members participate in many international academic conferences held in other countries and make researches abroad.



Ex-S. Korean Prof. Predicts:

Seoul's Crisis Five Years

The following is an interview with a former south Korean professor which was run in the April 18 issue of "Paedal Sinbo," a Korean-language newspaper published by anti-Chon south Koreans in Canada: (Subtitles are ours . . . . Ed.)

Q: Since he was inaugurated as President, Gen. Chon Du Hwan has taken various measures for "national conciliation." Do the anti-government forces in south Korea think that Chon is better now than he was before?

A: We do not yet recognize him as president or head of state. Because he has deprived the people of their sovereignty.

Q: However, the President has restored stability, hasn't he?

A: Outwardly, the Chon regime seems to be stable, but this is not true. Maybe, the government's attempt to make the public believe that it is stable, will succeed to some extent. However, the government can not dupe the public completely.

Foreigners ask why we don't put our idea into action if we do not support the Chon regime. One of the most important reasons why we do not take any concrete action is that people feel that they are weak.

As the south Korean media have unanimously reported that all the people support Chon Du Hwan, the anti-Chon forces are now discouraged, thinking that they are few.

Many Foes

Q: Doesn't the fact that the government is taking measures mean that it is stable, no matter what measures may be taken?

A: That is not true. First, Gen. Chon has many foes. The so-called social purification drive conducted by him was aimed at removing his political foes. In addition, as a result of various steps taken by him to monopolize power, many people were dismissed. Another example to show that he has many political foes is the Kwangju massacre.

Q: However won't the Chon regime win people's favor by releasing prisoners by the recent general amnesty?

A: The general amnesty was a farce as most of the prisoners had already been released before. As far as I know, five prisoners had been released one month before.

In Kwangju, the authorities announced that 300 prisoners would be released by special amnesty, but, in fact, they had already been released before. This fact means that the prisoners were not released by special amnesty. The authorities had already released them before by reason of minor offenses. By special amnesty is meant that the government pardons people in spite of the crimes they committed.

Q: Are there any people who are still in hiding after the Kwangju incident?

A: There are about three hundred who are still in the underground. Sixty one persons are on police list and 146 persons had fled from Kwangju. Among them is Prof. Li Jae Hyo of Ehwa Woman's University.

Q: Don't people consider President Chon more acceptable today than in August or September last year?

A: Only the domestic media report that people accept President Chon to a certain extent. When his inaugural ceremony was over, there were not many people standing on the street, nor were there any signs of enthusiasm. People had no concern about the series of elections. It was reported that 90 percent of the eligible voters voted in the presidential election. However, they voted without any concern. This means people do not support Gen. Chon.

Active Dissident Move

Q: Is there anyone who dares to challenge him (Gen. Chon)?

A: At present, the opposition forces are silent and their movement is also weak, because the government has ordered them dissolved and these forces are dispersed. The dissident forces have been only forced to disperse, and are not in a state of collapse. Nor have they changed their will to fight against the government. Therefore, though I can't say when, they will some day rally their forces and rise against the oppressors, more powerfully than they did in the past.

Our nation is experienced in the struggle for democracy. We waged a 8-year struggle for it under Syngman Rhee, and gained good experience through the April 19 Popular Uprising. People knows what democracy is.

Q: President Chon says that he will resign from his office after his 7-year tenure of office. A peaceful power transfer will be realized for the first time in the modern history of Korea, won't it?

A: That is also a deception. The reason is very simple. Because Gen. Chon usurped power illegally, he will not surrender his power to any other person through legal procedures. History clearly shows this. Do you know any person who usurped power by a military coup d'etat, and who gracefully surrendered his power? Furthermore, Gen. Chon killed too many people. Do you think that the government which committed serious mistakes in the beginning, can continue to reign for seven years peacefully? An acquaintance of mine was forced by the police to give up his plan to run in the election of the electoral college. It was in this way that the Chon regime made a start. The Chon regime will surely face a crisis within five years. If that time comes, he will carry out a constitutional revision to prolong his tenure of office.

Q: How do you think the dissident forces will react this year? Do you anticipate active students' demonstrations?

A: Maybe, these will be demonstrations. And I hope there will be demonstrations. In Korea, students' movements have been a powerful struggle against injustice. Therefore, students, regardless of their future, have risen up against the oppressors for sake of justice. This year, the number of demonstrators will be few and demonstrators may be arrested. However, they will continue to stage demonstrations.

Q: Last year, clashes took place between the students and the government, more violent that in the past. Do you think that violent demonstrations will occur this year?

A: Students were not riotous in the beginning of the demonstration. Only the government side considered students' demonstrations acts to threaten social peace and order. The question of whether a demonstration will become riotous or not, depends on the attitude of the police. In Korea, any demonstrations is peaceful at first.

Washington, Don't Meddle

Q: Do you see any change in Koreans' sentiments toward the U.S.?

A: A drastic change has occurred in Koreans' sentiments toward the U.S. government. In various prospects, the Carter administration failed to satisfy the Korean people. However, so far as the human rights question was concerned, in fact, be made efforts to improve the situation. We were much surprised at the news that Mr. Reagan had invited Gen. Chon to visit the U.S. as soon as he became President. Mr. Reagan pledged to support Gen. Chon fully.

The Korean people had friendly feelings toward the U.S. because they expected that Washington would help them. But, they were embarrassed at the news that Mr. Reagan had invited Gen. Chon. They realized that the U.S. supported Gen. Chon for its own sake and that the U.S. was thinking only of money. Washington's policy of supporting Chon is a great mistake.

Q: Can you suggest any way for the Reagan administration to contribute to the security of Korea?

A: The U.S. government exerts a great influence upon Korea and it can do a lot to develop democracy in Korea.

What I want to say to the U.S government is that it should stop saying anything to Korea if it is incapable of leading the Chon regime to establish democracy in Korea.

In the past, whenever an important incident occurred, the U.S. supported the dictators in Korea. When the Dec. 12 incident occurred by which Chon controlled the military establishment, the U.S. supported him on the excuse of "security of Korea."

In May 1980 when Chon Du Hwan put down the Kwangju demonstrators by force of arms, the U.S. supported him. When Choi Gyu Ha was forced to resign as President in August, the U.S. was silent. Then, as soon as Mr. Reagan was inaugurated as President, the U.S. supported Chon again by inviting him to the White House.

According to officials of the State Department, the U.S. has no means of exercising influence upon Korean politics. If they are right, it is better for the U.S. to stop speaking. Then, the Korean people will realize that the U.S. does not support Gen. Chon. There are many American businessmen in Korea. Like Mr. Reagan, they support Gen. Chon and say that Chon has produced political stability in Korea. When they said this through advertisements run in newspapers, we burn with anger and wish to set fire to their offices.

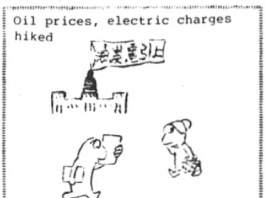
Q: The government charges that anti-government forces have acted in concert with the north. Do you have any comment on this?

A: I do not think that the students are in support of the north. However, as long as a dictatorial regime like the present Chon regime continue, I can not deny a possibility that there will be collaborators. We can find such examples in South America.

Q: How many people do you think share your views?

A: I think it is a little bit difficult question to answer. I guess that most intellectuals have the same views as mine and at least 30 percent of the total population is of the same opinion.

社會漫評



'Not-See-Not-Feel Campaign'

HANGUK ILBO, APRIL

Mob Attack by Japan Police on Korean Youth Here

An outrageous mob attack by Japanese police on a Korean youth occurred in downtown Tokyo. In an outburst of racial violence, two off-duty drunken policemen beat and kicked a Korean coffee house employee. The violence was committed in the back room of a police box where he had fled for help. The victim named Ko Chong, 28-year-old Korea youth here, said that he was also attacked by uniformed policemen in the police box.

Mr. Ko suffered injuries requiring two week's medical care.

At 1 A.M. of June 1, the Korean youth, together with his brother and a friend, waited for an elevator on the third floor of a building near Japan National Railway Nippori Station, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo. The two policemen had been drinking in a snack bar in the same building after duty. They took an elevator to leave the building. The two police officers, Sato Hiroki, 33, and Mano Yoshitao, 34, of the Arakawa Police, did not let in Mr. Ko, as the elevator, came to the third floor, by running the machine up and down several times.

Then, Mr. Ko went down to the first floor and encountered the policemen face to face. When Mr. Ko reminded, saying "I can't get on the elevator because you played with it," the policemen said, "Who are you and you have a saucy tongue." They threatened to employ violence on him.

Mr. Ko, considering them as gangsters, threw his sandals to the policemen, shouting "Never approach me any further!"

He fled for help to the police box, 200m far from the Nippori Station, shouting "Help, help."

In the presence of the two policemen on duty in the box, the two off-duty policemen manhandled him by beating and kicking him for ten minutes, shouting "You must be arrested on charge of an attempted murder."

The two policemen on duty, insteading trying to stop the violence, brought him to the back room of the police box and joined in the mass violence, Mr. Ko said.

Severely criticizing the racial violence by the Japanese policemen against a Korean youth, the Arakawa branch office of Tokyo Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on June 2 filed a vigorous protest with the Arakawa Police and demanded it disclose the truth of the incident and punish the policemen.

Mr. Ko Chong receiving treatment at Minowa Hospital, Tokyo

ICJ Executive Secretary States:

Seoul's Human Rights Situation Far From Satisfying

Follow excerpts of interviews with Hans Thoolen, Executive Secretary of the International Commission of Jurists and Luise Rinser, author of West Germany, who participated in the Emergency World Assembly for South Korean Democracy held form May 16 through 19: (A subtitle is ours . . . . Ed.)

△ △

Mr. Hans Thoolen

Mr. Hans Thoolen

Q: What is an outline of your organization and your recent activities?

A: The International Commission of Jurists is an international organization of non-governmental character, free from dominating influence by one particular government. We are based in Geneva and are cooperating closely with the United Nations by publishing information about human rights violation in certain countries. More positive work, you could say, is being carried out by drafting international standards such as an international convention against torture. We have a certain instrument we proposed by making minimum standards for the treatment of mental patients. By all this kind of promotional work we try to do that also. All of that we try to do from a legal angle. After all we are from a commission of jurists and lawyers. We think that our expertise lies in our legal approach to the problems. We are aware of our limitation but our limitation is, at the same time, our force because we are the only ones who take this angle and we can make a contribution to the solution of certain problems or to exposing certain facts in a way that other organizations can't. We have organized seminars in a large number of countries in the last five years: On this problem of human rights and development in rural areas, in Dal El Salarm in 1976; 1977 in the Barbados in the Caribbean; in 1978 in French speaking West Africa; in 1979 in Bokkata on the Indian region. In December we had a seminar on human rights in Isram in Egypt, and now we are working on a seminar on human rights development in rural areas of the Southeast Asian region. We hope to have it in Malaysia.

Q: How many members do you have?

A: We have a peculier composition. Our board, highest organ, consists of only forty members under the Constitution. Its membership is limited to forty from different legal systems of the world. We have a commission member in south Korea who is Miss Li Tae Yun, the first woman lawyer in south Korea. She is still running a legal aid clinic, and her husband has been ex-Foreign Minister. She continues to struggle within south Korea.

Q: What is your purpose to participate in this assembly? (The Emergency World Assembly for South Korean Democracy)

A: We hope to help the conference in finding the truth about violations of human rights in south Korea in trying to criticize the amendments to the Yusin Constitution which have been approved in October last year. We try to help to develop tactics and strategies in which in the future the south Korean course can be publicized and in this way, of course, we try to improve the fate of the south Korean people.

Q: What do you think of the general situation of human rights suppression in south Korea after Gen. Chon Du Hwan usurped power last year?

A: Our own opinion is that the situation is far from satisfying. But, the problem is that improvements are only in word, not in fact. We have very serious well-documented allegations about a lot of violations of the rights of trade unionists, students demonstrators, harassment of committed lawyers of politicians. All of that is in spite of the new Constitution. There are a lot of criticisms one could even level at the way the Constitution has come into being. The supplementary provisions to the Constitution undermined completely any improvements made in the Constitution itself. One of the worst, is a provision in which legalizes the purification drive. As a result, thousands of people, especially political opponents, have been eliminated for a long time in the future which means the Constitution itself has already eliminated any stimuli to the system. And in effect, this opens the way for the people to look for extra-legal ways. I think that ought to be regretted. So, I will propose this meeting that we try to publish in partial and moderate booklet, the arguments which can be leveled against the new Constitution, together with real debate with the people abroad, the governments, groups in all parts of the world which will be able to explain why the situation in south Korea has not been improved. I think we have to provide the people with materials organized in such a way that they will have access to influential circles. For it is not enough just to have general statements saying that the Chon regime is a violator of human rights. I think we have to open our eyes to this reality and try to adopt a struggle in a more sophisticated way against the situation.

Q: You mentioned the real nature of the new Constitution. How do you evaluate the new Constitution and new laws which were enacted by Gen. Chon to consolidate his dictatorial power.

A: They, in fact, look very good. There was an interim assembly completely appointed by the President which was legislating on the basis of the new Constitution. But before the New Assembly could come together, this body has proceeded to issue over 200 laws. A lot of those are very restrictive. They can go as far as to ban political activities of thousands of people. It includes a law which increases a punishment on freedom of demonstration. These laws could violate even the Constitution and still remain in effect. I can tell you, from the Constitutional lawyers point of view, this is incredible and ought to be exposed. I think that major criticism ought certainly be leveled against this kind of provisons. In addition, there are a lot of criticisms to be made of the Constitution itself.

Q: One of main purposes to hold this conference is to commemorate the first anniversary of the last May Kwangju Incident. All attendants here unanimously said that the Kwangju Incident was one of clear examples of brutal human rights suppression committed by Gen. Chon. In this connection, how do you evaluate the incident?

A: It is quite clear that the Kwangju Uprising was a popular expression of the wishes of the people of south Korea. There is no doubt on the way in which the martial law command acted in suppressing it with terrible horror. I think that ought to be condemnded by every person. I think the most important task is to ensure that this bloody incident is not in vain.

Perhaps one of gains could be found in the fact that Kim Dae Jung is still living, In my view, that is a result of tremendous international pressure which finally got even the governments friendly to the south Korean regime to be active. The fact that his death sentence has been commuted to life sentence is a victory for the human rights movement in the world. But there is one enormous danger that the people, especially governments in the Western world will be satisfied with this little victory. It is not the big victory for the Korean people. In fact, Kim Dae Jung is still in jail for life sentence. His trial was demonstrably a fig trial where legal procedure at least has not been followed in which international legal observers were not allowed to attend including our own observer who has been refused a visa. The Kim Dae Jung case demonstrated the cruelty and oppressiveness of the new government.

Q: In Kwangju, Gen. Chon committed outrageous atrocities against the students and citizens there which even his mentor Pak Jung Hi was not able to do. In this connection, some observers say that Gen. Chon is worse than Pak Jung Hi. What is your comment?

A: I can follow the logic that in his very short period in power, the number of victims, the number of people who died from violence is enormous.

Q: Do you have any plan to send any kind of mission to investigate the general situation of human rights violation in south Korea?

A: I must say that at the moment we do not have any concrete plans. In 1979 we had the mission to investigate the situation of defense lawyers and published document which received world-wide attention. We have tried to send an observer to the Kim Dae Jung trial who was refused. He did not receive a visa on very strange grounds. On one hand, the south Korean government explained that the trial was a open, fair trial. Then we said why couldn't we participate in a trial. Another official of the south Korean government said that we could not come in because the session was closed. So we said "What is it?" At the moment, we are preparing a short study on the new Constitution.

Q: Can you find any timetable of restoration of democracy in south Korea?

A: Yes, I wish I could be very optimistic. At the moment, I admit the situation doesn't look very optimistic. At the same time, I think that the change could come very quickly. Of course, the new regime certainly tries to legitimate itself. But the popular discontent can never be suppressed all the time. They will certainly find new ways to cope with the oppressive regime. I am not in a position to predict the second Kwangju. History learns the dictators and oppressive regimes never last very long. I think the history of Korea itself proves that.

Miss Luise Rinser

My Relationship to Kwangju

Q: Why do you come to involve in the Korean affairs?

A: My husband was killed by Nazis. I have been involved in many movements for the minorities, the world's suppressed peoples. And also seven years ago I was in south Korea. In south Korea there are translations of ten of my books. You know I didn't know that. But I was invited by my publisher. I went to south Korea. I was very prepared on the political field and the Korean CIA was always following me. But I could speak and I could escape and I could speak to many students and professors underground. My information was very profound. And from that time on I have been deeply interested in south Korea. And I know I Sang Yun. He is my friend for many years. Because both of us are members of the Academy of Art in Germany. My visit to Korea and my friendship with I Sang Yun involved me in Korean affairs.

My first involvement was in the liberation of Kim Chi Ha. I have my own experience under dictatorship, under Hitler and I was imprisoned.

Q: What do you think about the democratic struggle of the south Korean people and the present situation?

A: I can immediately understand the situation of the south Korean people. They are fighting for the human rights, for opening the prisons, and for press freedom and so on. The situation, I think, for the moment, seems hopeless for the south Korean people. Because the U.S. and Japan are on the side of the dictator. This is the situation. We can't imagine how the situation will be changed. It is a tragedy.

Q: How about the reunification question?

A: I was in north Korea last year. I know the situation very well. I had notice of Kim Il Sung on the assembly of the party. I think the feeling of the south Korean people to communism is not right. Because Kim Il Sung doesn't intend to overcome south Korea. It's only the American, Japanese and south Korean's propaganda. He proposed to let exist both of the systems, the capitalist system of south Korea and the socialist system of north Korea. This is quite reasonable.

The first reason is economic. The north has many natural resources. South Korea has not but it has people, the working people, and also bent industries. If north Korea and south Korea would be reunified, it would be a very strong power in the world economically first. And this is the reason because the Japanese and the U.S. are against the reunification.

Q: How are you going to stage your activities to support the south Korean people's democratization struggle?

A: I am a member of the committee of the non-violent, reunification of Korea, that draws my special interest. And in this committee I am working and also I will go further to develop my activities.

I forgot to add an important fact. When I was in south Korea 7 years ago, I gave speeches at six universities, Seoul, Pusan and so on and at last in Kwangju. It was very strange. I received an honourary citizenship of Kwangju. It was a very strange fact because all the people knew that I am against the dictatorship. I think it was a table of metal written in English and in Korean. It was a very important document for me. I think it was given for me from the opposition. I realized it when Kwangju uprising occurred last May. But it was very official. It was the situation of Kwangju. You can understand it. At this moment I think what is the matter. That is meaningful. I am very proud of this in my room. I always explained to all the people that that is from Kwangju. That is my relationship to Kwangju.

Far Eastern Economic Review

The Far Eastern Economic Review, June 5, noted that the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan has not forgotten the lessons of the 1960 student uprising.

Follow excerpts from its article "Conscience under Control"

When the demonstrators' size seems menacing to the police, riot squads move into the campus, shooting tear-gas canisters or spraying pepper-gas. Security around Seoul's large universities is normally tight, with police vans parked outside the gates. Student organizations are infiltrated by security agents.

But the seemingly tame repetition of this police-student confrontation does not completely eliminate its potential danger to the government, which is worried by the prospect of several hundred thousand students from Seoul's 80-odd colleges descending on the government simultaneously. That would not only strain the entire police apparatus.

The government has not forgotten the lesson of April 1960, when several hundred thousand students brought down president Syngman Rhee, who was running for his third term.

That some students are willing to pay the price to ignite that sort of massive uprising again was evident on May 27 when an economic major at Seoul National University, Kim Tae Hoon, plunged to his death from the top of the five-storey library, shouting "Out with Chun Doo Hwan!". The death of the student, who was from Kwanju, promptly provided a rallying point.

Pyongyang-Proposed Bi-System Confederacy Hailed by Foreign Peace Activists

"No Man Is Island"

An International Conference on Kampuchea was held in Tokyo from May 31 to June 2 with the participation of about 100 peace activists from some 50 countries including Japan.

The People's Korea had interviews with some overseas guests on the non-aligned movement and Korean issues.

All the interviewees, while talking about their motive to be involved in the Kampuchean affairs, demanded independent, peaceful Kampuchea.

Follow gists of these interviews

Korea Should Be Reunited

Mr. Leo Mates, former vice-foreign minister, Yugoslavia

Mr. Leo Mates

Q: Why are you involved in the Kampuchean question?

A: No man is an island and whatever happens anywhere else around the world does effect everybody. And I fully agree and this is my motive to be here. From the history of our times, we know whenever people neglect other people, they get trouble themselves. So I think nobody can say it is not my concern.

Q: What's your comments on the Korean issue?

A: I don't know very much detail on Korea. But I know one thing that no nation likes to be divided. It is always bad for a nation to be divided so. I see a main problem in Korea is to see how Korea could be united again. This is of course a difficult problem. How can it be attained? I don't know enough about Korea. But this, I'm convinced, applies to Korea.

I know, because I know better, the problem of the divided nation in Europe, German states. Whatever they may say when you talked to them, you finally find major concern is to be reunited. And I hope and wish that before very long this will happen to Korea.

Q: Ex-presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung's sentence was commuted from death to life imprisonment. Do you think his case was over with this settlement?

A: I heard about the case of Kim Dae Jung case through the papers. I regret because I don't think that a man who is standing for the political action could be persecuted in this way. I regret to hear that this thing happened. The fact that he is still imprison is bad.

I don't think his case was over. But I think it is certainly a very welcome development because if somebody is executed, there will be no change. But who were sentenced to life imprisonment, there are many great leaders. So, as long as man alive, there is a chance and hope. The most important thing is to save the life of course.

Q: Do you think what is necessary in the present non-aligned movement?

A: Non-aligned movement has come into trouble because of all kinds of current problems like, for instances, issues of Kampuchea.

We must not forget that the main purpose of the movement of the non-aligned is not connected with kind of problems. The main task of the movement of the non-aligned is to change the world so that it becomes a better place for those countries which could not develop in the past for different reasons. So from the point of view of national independence, and from the point of view of the well-being of the people, they have all won common goals irrespective of the trouble and war they have among themselves.

The problem is to make it possible for them to improve their own living, to give them a fair deal and a chance for development.

To Save Kim Dae Jung

Mr. Hari P. Sharma, associate professor at Simon Fraser Univ., Canada

Q: What's your idea on the Korean reunification issue?

A: My personal view is that the division of Korea into two parts, which artificially created through intervention of imperialism and maintained by the imperialists intervention should come to an end. Korea must become a unified country. Such reunification is in the interests of the Korean people. They are brave people, great people and they have great courage. They are divided now and the division must come to an end. It is the Korean people who without any interference from outside powers, particularly of major powers must find a platform, to discuss their common issues and come to its settlement. We firmly support unified Korea.

Q: In Canada did you get an information on the Kwangju massacre when it happened last May?

A: We heard about the Kwangju massacre, although it was not well publicized. I received some literature on Korea and I knew about it. Now for the trial, the whole question of human rights, democratic rights of south Korea, we do hear about it.

Q: What's your comments on the present Chon Du Hwan junta?

A: I personally don't know very much about it. I believe that it is a government which does not represent the interest and aspiration of the Korean people. And I think the Korean people should find some way of making whatever changes they consider necessary. And to the extent which the present regime is backed by the outside forces, big power force, I think the Korean people must mobilize their strength, must fight against that intervention, so that they can have the form of government which deals with their needs.

Mr. Hari P. Sharma

Q: The Reagan Administration gave its firm commitment to support Chon Du Hwan when he visited the U.S. last February. What's your assessment?

A: The Reagan Administration and previous American administrations are doing all kinds of dirty things all around the world, ... in El Salvador, Vietnam, Philippines, Korea, you know everywhere. It is not a good thing. It should be stopped. International solidarity must be built. But on the other hand the primary responsibility is to oppose this, to fight against it, must be in effect borne by the Korean people.

Q: How about the democratization struggle of the south Korean students and people?

A: I am sure the Korean people are fighting and facing a harsh reality. We all know that no dictator and no repression last for very long we had the shah of Iran and then the Iranian people threw him out. So, I'm sure that if there is a form of oppression, of any form in any country, the people will destroy it.

Q: Do you think the Kim Dae Jung case was over under the condition that he is still imprisoned?

A: There were a lot of movements to save Kim Dae Jung in the U.S., Canada, in Europe, etc. I remember I myself signed a petition to save him and sent it to other people. I think the movement was very important.

The commutation of the sentence of Mr. Kim Dae Jung from the death sentence to life imprisonment is one step. I think your people should again mobilize greater move. The people will definitely support a movement like this.

Support Struggles of S.Korean Students

Mr. K.L.V. Alagiyawanna, lawyer and former professor at Colombo University, Sri Lanka

Q: What's your opinion about ways to reunify Korea?

A: A wise thing will be for both sides of Korea to get together and discuss the problems and to peacefully reunify the country.

Q: Pyongyang recently proposed to establish a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia. What do you think of the idea?

A: We in our country and India and all those countries have been asking for a Indian Ocean peace zone for a long time. I completely oppose the competition in nuclear production. They built nuclear submarines and they compete. It costs a lot. What an enormous cost! When these things cost a lot, the people bear for all these. There are people who pay, you and I. We have to pay the bill.

Q: In recent days south Korean students are repeatedly demonstrating against the south Korean military regime. What is your view of their struggle?

A: If they won the democratic rights, they should be supported. If they are asking for democratic rights, they should be supported. Because people can not live just by being prosperous and by eating. They want freedom to think, to read and write and to express their opinion. And it seemed me to be a quite simple and reasonable proposal easy to be supported by everybody who is not interested in maintaining the division.

Mr. K. L. V. Alagiyawanna

Mr. Willi Wottreng, book shop owner Switzerland,

Q: Considering Korea as one of those small countries in the world, what do you think of the reunification problem of Korea?

A: Of course I support fully the demand to reunify Korea, and I hope that a reunified Korea will contribute to strengthening the Third World which is a main force for progress in the world today.

Q: What is your reaction to Pyongyang's new reunification proposal to reintegrate Korea by a neutral bi-system confederal republic?

A: I have read in a Korean newspaper the proposal of Kim Il Sung about that. And it seemed me to be a quite simple and reasonable proposal easy to be supported by everybody who is not interested in maintaining the division.

Q: Please give your view on the U.S. presence in south Korea.

A: I only know about the general line that Korea must be reunified and the imperialist forces must be withdrawn and the country must be preserved from imperialist forces. That's general line I understand and support.

Mr. Birger Jacobsson, farmer, Sweden

Q: What's your opinion on the south Korean question, in particular on the democratic human rights there?

A: The points mean mainly two. The first thing is that if we are to find a solution of the south Korean question, there is only one way, that is, to have a democratic constitution and to give a truly democratic constitution to the south Korean people to make it possible for the people to choose a certain government. Once you have reached a point of democratic constitution, the people are able to elect a government of their own.

Secondly, concerning the imprisonment of Kim Dae Jung, according to the sources that I have, he was virtually elected president in the last election. He had a majority of votes. But due to a very strange constitutional manoeuvring, he was defeated.

Q: The Reagan Administration gave military and economic commitment to the Chon junta when Chon Du Hwan visited the U.S. last February. What do you think about it?

A: I was not surprised at it. The Reagan Administration so far is not very clever in its foreign policy. But on the other hand, of course the issue of Kim Dae Jung was not taken by the U.S. Government. But in supporting the present non-elected Korean "government" in a manner that it did, I believe the Reagan Government did a very stupid thing.

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (15)

I Was Robbed of Native Place, Language, 8 Relatives

Paek Chang Gi, 65 years old, male, managing iron mill; resident of 1-6-9, Ujina Kaigan, Hiroshima City; born at Yongpu-ri, Yonghyon-myon, Kosong County, South Kyongsang Prov.; bombed at Enami, Hiroshima

(Continued from the previous issue)

"Atom-bombed"—this is a curse for me. Whenever I encounter those words, I get angry.

My anger is beyond description, unable to express in anger, hatred and sorrow. It is like a deep-seated grudge.

I was forced to live in Japan and lost my 8 family members at the same time, with whom we shared hardships in an alien land.

During the last 34 years, I found every Aug. 6 heart-rending. My thinking is always this: "Why did we have to suffer from difficulties in a foreign land and have to be sacrificed in war?"

Deprived of All Assets

I was born in a mountain village of about 60 houses with 240 people, at Yongpu-ri, Yonghyon-myon, South Kyongsang Prov. A fate allotted to me was the lot of colonial nationhood.

What I couldn't forget was a vivid scene of youth of my village shouting "Long live the independence of Korea!" at the Mar. 1 Uprising in 1919. The involved youth had their necks bound with a rope which was tied to tails of cows and dragged. At that time I was 5 years old. The scene was imprinted on my memory.

The heroic uprising of the Korean nation 60 years ago is an origin of strength of our people who have fought for independence and self-reliance and the starting point of my life.

When I was 11 years old, I submitted an entrance application to a Japanese school near my village. But my application was rejected. Therefore I attended a public elementary school in Songgye, Taeha-myon, 1.5 km of my home. I was happy because I was able to attend school. The monthly tuition fee was 50 sen, a big money which few house could afford to pay. So, only 6 children of my village were able to attend school.

My father worked on his farm and my elder brother ran a grocery. When my graduation drew near, my elder brother borrowed a small amount of money from a Japanese usurer who cheated him out of all his assets, including the land and house.

I had a hope to go up to Chinju Agricultural School in South Kyongsang Prov. My hope was killed. When I graduated from school, I was 16 years old. In order to raise my food expenses and to continue study, I went to Japan from Pusan aboard ship with 13 yen in my pockets, which I saved up by assisting my elder brother's job. When I arrived in Hiroshima, I had only 2 yen left. The life in Japan was far more difficult than I imagined.

In those days the Japanese economy was in trouble and unemployed increased in number. Nowhere could I find any job as I was a Korean. No job for half a year. I wandered like a begger and at last I found a job at an iron mill for 40 sen a day. With food expenses deducted from my salary, only 4-5 yen remained monthly. After that I changed my jobs one after another. When I worked as a live-in employee, I found meals unfit for the Koreans. I also sold fishes to the compatriots. When I arrived in Japan, I had language troubles. As I attended school, I soon learned a working knowledge of Japanese in a half year. As I learnt standard Japanese at school, Hiroshima dialect was Greek to me.

When I was 20 years old, I worked with the construction division of the Hiroshima City Municipal Office. As I worked well, I won favor with other construction workers. A 35-yen pay was offered by a construction company. It was near twice that of the city municipal office. Later, I set up my own small construction company as a subcontractor of Mizuno Group (Goyo Construction Company now). I had many employees.

When my job became stable, I devoted myself to the nationalistic movement and the Korean youth movement.

There were many compatriots in Japan who did not study in Korea. I taught them our mother tongue, and told them the need for national unity. Those illiterate compatriots came to me every night and asked me to write letters to their native place.

A shocking incident I never forget. One day some 40 compatriots gathered at Oshiba Park, Hiroshima City for a meeting to establish a Korean consumer union. Special secret police took photos of all the participants and arrested almost all of them later. Fortunately I was not arrested because I was absent from office due to illness. I used to hide myself in a closet of a friend's home or I couldn't go out because of lookout of police. I was often unable to return home.

Our nationalistic movement under those conditions was a hard and death-defying job.

When I was 22 years old, I married to Chong Bong Son, in Tenmacho, Hiroshima City, whose native place was the same with me. I disobliged my wife. My business prospered and she might have not so many troubles in her life. But mentally she had difficulty. I seldom spoke of my nationalistic movement to her. She never interfered with me but she seemed not to understand my job. Therefore I used violence against her. If I had known that I would lose my wife in an atomic-bombing, I should have taken good care of her. I was smitten with remorse.

My elder brother came to Japan and began to lead a stable life and worked as a subcontractor of the Enami Factory of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company. At a time when we thought that we could lead a decent living, we were thrust down to hell.

Whim of Fate

On Aug. 6, 1945, that unforgettable cursed day. At that dreadful moment, everything was deprived of our life. Was it a whim of fate? I always left home at about 8:30 a.m. But only on that day, I left home of Kuso-machi, near the hypocentre at about 7:30 a.m. for business reasons. As a field overseer was late to come, I left home early. When I assembled a measurement apparatus at an office of Mizuno Group at the Mitsubishi Enami factory, 3 km of the hypocentre, I heard suddenly an explosive sound. That atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima City.

At that moment I was totally confused. After a while, I was aware of the situation and I was worried about my family. I returned home hurriedly. I tried to come back home by a bicycle but fires rose here and there in the city. When I reached Haneda of Funeiri-cho, the fire was big and I was unable to advance; I abandoned the bicycle and walked. I took a round about to Kusomachi. I crossed the Funeiri Bridge and went to Nakahiro-cho via Fukushimacho.

When I arrived at streetcar stop, at Tenma-cho(now), I was caught in a black rain. I didn't imagine that the rain was a terrible rain containing radioactivity. I went over a river from Yokokawa. Before noon, I reached home.

It is correct to say that I arrived at the place where my house had been located. My house was crushed without leaving any trace. What remained there were the burning debris and crying and groan. I desperately looked for my family and called names of my wife, elder brother and uncle, but no answer came. Kuso-machi was very near the hypocentre and neighboring house were entirely destroyed by fire. I hoped someone could survive and cried in my mind, "Please survive," I walked around crying and looking for them.

Near Yokokawa bridge I found my nephew, fourth grader of an elementary school, who was the third son of my elder brother. Strangely he was not wounded but his clothes were torn to rags. He used a bamboo stick and limped. He was gnawing raw potatoes. I carried my nephew on my back and took refuge in Enami. It was over 5:00 p.m. when we found a shelter in a field near the streetcarbarn of Enami (now).

It was hot in the night and we were harassed by mosquitos. I could not sleep as I was worried about my wife and elder brother.

From next day, I continued to look for my wife and family. I shouted and walked around, looking for them. On Aug. 9, 4 days after the atom-bombing, I heard from a neighbor that my wife and elder brother took refuge on a freight platform, Hiroshima Station. I went there where some 50-60 people covered like rags. I found my wife and elder brother among them. My joy—reunion with my wife and brother—was but short-lived. Both of them were badly burnt and had keloid in their hands and legs. They couldn't speak and move, like living corpses. Their clothes were in tatters. They were given 3-4 rice balls but they didn't eat. I still remember vividly it now. Looking at them, I was angered and overwhelmed with unbearable sorrow. A-bomb robbed people of everything, people who had lived with all their might against various difficulties as colonial people.

Feeling sorrow and anger, I took them to Enami. We slept on a mat spread in a fig field. I couldn't take satisfactory care of them. I just looked at them, groaning for pain. Tears streamed ceaselessly down my cheeks. I heard from my elder brother that his wife and children died. I wept hard. My anger and sorrow bubbled up.

My wife's parents lived in a mountain village in Hagi district in Yamaguchi Prefecture. As I couldn't take care of my wife and my nephew in Hiroshima in ruins, I sent them to hospital.

I lost everything due to atom-bombing and looked for a new job in Shimane Prefecture. On my way to Hiroshima I went to a hospital where my wife was hospitalized. She and my nephew were better than I thought. I felt relieved. My wife's parents told me to stay there that night. But I was worried about my elder brother and one of my nephew in Hiroshima. Then I returned to Hiroshima.

Shortly after I returned to Hiroshima, I heard from my wife's brother that my wife was dangerously ill. When I met my wife, she had looked like well. The fourth son of the elder brother was also hopelessly ill in Hiroshima. Therefore, I couldn't go to the hospital of my wife.

As soon as I murmured at my nephew's bedside, "If you can't live long, please die early," my nephew died. I was choked and that wrung my heart. My nephew, who was near his death, could have heard my words. I made my nephew put on schoolboy black and cremated him near the carbarn of Enami. Soon after that, I went to Yamaguchi. What I waited for was a cruel fact.

My wife and another nephew already died and their bodies were burnt to ashes. Only a small amount of remains was left. I was told by my wife's father that I was cowardly. He never spoke again to me and I felt chagrined. I should have stayed there that night when I visited my wife in the hospital. Why was my wife born to die in 20s. She couldn't see the liberation of the fatherland and she experienced hardships in an alien land. I had lived just 10 years with my wife.

My elder brother, too, had his skin swollen and his internals melted. And he died. I still remember the groaning of my elder brother on the verge of death, saying "Chang Gi, I feel awful, awful." He was only my elder brother, with whom I played and walked around in the homeland and had shared sufferings in Japan. He was a good brother who never troubled other persons and was always cheerful. My good-minded brother was deceived by a Japanese usurer and was robbed of his estates. After coming to Japan, he was deprived of his life by atom-bombing. Why did such most honest person have to lead such miserable life?

The atom-bombing robbed me of my mother's remains kept at the house of Kuso-machi. What an undutiful son I was! The atom-bombing cut even the relations between mother and son.

Korean Paintings "Piping Wizard" By Kim Hong Do

For Korean A-Bomb Victims

On Aug. 15, 1945, the war ended and our fatherland was liberated. I myself was deprived of my 8 family members and my house and my properties. The life after the war started from zero.

A Japanese, a timber dealer, helped me to build a shack at Ujina, my present address. In cooperation with a compatriot I began a scrap iron dealing.

In 1946 I married Sin Bok Su, my present wife. She is also an A-bombed victim and she lost her husband and two children. Our marriage was a new start for us who lost everything by atomic-bombing.

I prepared to return to the homeland. However, because of the breakout of the Korean War, we didn't return to the homeland. After 1945 I continued to engage in the nationalistic movement.

In 1975, the 30th anniversary of the atomic-bombing, we formed the Association of Korean A-Bomb Victims in Hiroshima and I became a vice-chairman of this association.

This association was established to help the Korean A-bomb victims who had been ignored during 30 years after the war.

Some Japanese and anti-nuclear bomb movement handled this question. However it was not regarded as one of major questions of their movement. The establishment of the association was an inevitable and logical development.

Thanks to the establishment of the association, many compatriots were able to get A-bomb victims' certificates. In May, 1978, the chairman of the association and I attended the U.N. special committee of disarmament held in New York.

My innocent eight blood relatives were cruelly killed by a shot of bomb. They were killed in an alien land involved in the war. I never forget it. (To be continued)

Analysis of S.Korean Students' Anti-Chon, Anti-American Campaign

South Korean students clash with riot police on their campuses calling for the resignation of Gen. Chon Du Hwan and democratic reforms. They are willing to lay down their lives in protest against the Chon junta. Even according to an official announcement made by south Korean education minister Rhee Kyu Ho, 10 anti-"government" demonstrations took place at 7 schools, including Seoul National, Koryo, Yonsei and Ewha Woman's universities since May 17 last year while leaflets were distributed on 52 occasions at 36 universities. So far this year these confrontations have been without level of tragedy that was witnessed last year in Kwangju.

Unabated Student Struggle Shows Their Firm Resolve To End Chon's Dictatorial Rule

Last year, anti-"government" activities took place at 9 universities— Sep. 9: Kyung Hee University in Seoul, Sep. 22: Keimyung University in Taegu, N. Kyongsang Prov., early October: Dong-A University in Pusan, Oct. 8: Hanguk Theological Seminary in Seoul, Oct. 30: Yonsei University in Seoul, Nov. 6: Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul, Sookmyung Women's University in Seoul, Nov. 10: Sookmyung Women's University in Seoul, Nov. 18: Yonsei University, Dec. 11: Seoul National University.

This year, universities involved in anti-Chon and anti-American campaigns include—Mar. 19: Seoul National University, Mar. 23: Chungang University, Apr. 12: Koryo University, Apr. 14: Seoul National and Koryo Universities, Apr. 22: Sejong University, May 6: Yonsei and Dong-A Universities, May 7: Chung-ang University, May 12: Sung Kyun Kwan University, May 13: Seoul National University, May 15: Koryo University, May 20: Koryo University, May 21: Sung Shin Women's College, May 27: Seoul National and Dongguk Universities and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, May 28: Seoul National University, May 29: Seoul National and Ehwa Woman's Universities, June 1: Yonsei and Ehwa Woman's Universities, June 4: Ehwa Woman's University.

Especially in May, student actions occurred almost every day. The south Korean authorities newly framed up various laws after they seized power which include the "law on assembly and demonstration" in an attempt to crack down on anti-"government" activities.

The law prohibits a demonstration or an assembly feared to violate a law for maintenance of public welfare and order or certain to cause social unrest. Those who violate the law or distribute handbills face imprisonment of less than 7 years or a fine of 3 million won. And south Korean education minister Rhee Kyu Ho on Feb. 20 said, "... campus disturbances must be rooted out by all means." The following remark made by a 20-year engineering student at Seoul National University shows students' firm determination in joining in anti-"government" protest: "If we students continue to demonstrate this year, we may have to pay with our lives." (See May 30 edition of the People's Korea, page 8). They feel that the actions of the Chon junta compel them to voice their objections loudly in the spring air at the risk of their lives.

Faced with vigorous anti-"government" on-campus protests of Seoul National University (May 27-29), Rhee Kyu Ho made public a statement in which he said that the "government will quell the recent campus disturbances whatever the sacrifice and that if any school, public or private, has to suspend classes because of disturbances, there is no longer any reason for it to exist."

His statement was made at a news conference on the morning of May 30, but at about noon, two hours after the news conference, reporters were suddenly had been cancelled.

Call for Overthrow of Chon Junta

The Kwangju Massacre brought home to the students the true colors of the Chon junta and ended their hope for peaceful change of power. They learned severe lessons from the atrocities committed by Chon's paratroopers against fellow countrymen. Accordingly, students' slogans and handbills distributed at many universities called for the overthrow of the junta in unison, defining the so-called "fifth republic" rigged up by Chon Du Hwan as a fascist dictatorial regime worse than that of Pak Jung Hi.

The following statements by south Korean students show their firm determination to fight to the bitter end till the Chon junta is overthrown.

"Now, history requires us to make a soul-searching review of our own position in response to the changing situation. The question is not our fighting ability but is how to deliver a fatal blow to the enemy." (from an anti-fascist declaration issued by Seoul National University students on March 19, 1981)

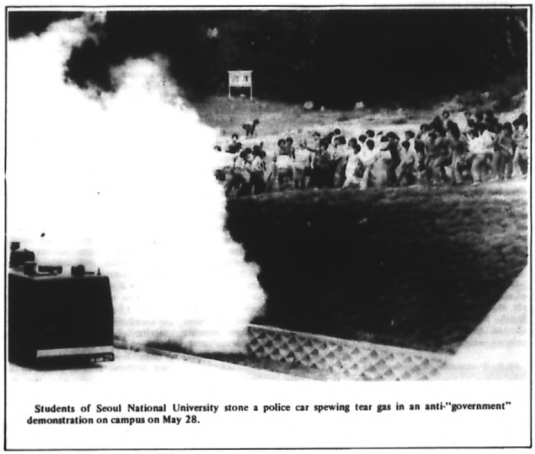
"There cannot be any silence or compromise or concession in our struggle against the Chon junta.

"Let us fight it out against the dictatorial regime till our last drop of blood dries up, till our last arm is torn away, till our last bone is broken and till we sing a song of victory."

Sung Kyun Kwan University students called Chon rapist of democracy (from handbills distributed on March 31, 1981). Kyung Hee University students declared: "The punishment of Chon Du Hwan the murderer and his group is urgent for the prosperity of our nation and an inevitable event of history. . . . Let us punish Chon Du Hwan the murderer and his ilk in the name of the nation. (from the Sep. 9, 1980 statement)

Similar declarations issued by various university students and their slogans call for overthrow of the Chon junta without exception.

Students clashed with Chon's riot police again and again throwing rocks, and even girl students joined anti-Chon campaigns. They know very well that if they hold a demonstration or distribute handbills, they will be arrested on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration or faced with severe torture. And yet, they have been continuing their demonstrations and anti-"government" actions.



Students of Seoul National University stone a police car spewing tear gas in an anti-"government" demonstration on campus on May 28.

Students of Seoul National University are would-be elites of south Korean society; Koryo University students are mostly from the high-income families. And students of Ewha Woman's University are girls who supposedly take no interest in politics. They don't have to risk their lives in anti-"government" actions of their own accord. Nevertheless, they have taken a lead in anti-Chon campaigns. This shows their deep hatred for the Chon junta.

Well-Organized Politically-Motivated Actions

Student demonstrations of various universities are well coordinated.

In case of Seoul National University, the Student Declaration of the Anti-Fascist Campaign was issued on Dec. 11, 1980. Its follow-up was a March 19 demonstration which involved 10,000 students. And then came large-scale three-day actions from May 27 to May 29. And May demonstrations took place at various universities in response to the call of Sung Kyun Kwan University students to mark a May 18-27 period as a "period for a holy war for democracy." (May 12)

Furthermore, what is of importance is that they reclarified their aims, targets and forces.

The above-mentioned Student Declaration of the Anti-Fascist Campaign of Seoul National University is a significant document.

It gave an in-depth analysis of their past struggle and of the present south Korean situation and defined their enemy.

It said, "... Who is our enemy and what is his nature? Our obvious enemy is the comprador ruling forces at home: monopoly capital, the bureaucrats and the military."

"What is the ultimate task of our movement? It is to establish a popular-oriented nation-state. To be more specific, the workers peasants and other working people, denied their basic right to existence by the exploiter system, join the progressive system, vanguard intellectuals in forming an organized fighting force whereby to eliminate completely all the foreign forces and their local ally the comprador forces, entrenched in this land, remove all the divisive factors and achieve the reunification of the nation and the people."

To this end, the Dec. 11,1980 declaration stressed need for the formation of a broad-based popular alliance against the fascist comprador ruling forces and leading role of students in its formation.

Growing Anti-American Sentiments

Since the Kwangju incident, anti-American feeling in south Korea has been growing. Many people feel that it is the U.S. that has been behind all these actions of the last few years. The U.S. decision to release south Korean troops under U.S. command to help enforce martial law and quell the Kwangju rebellion was a tinderbox which ignited the growing anti-U.S. sentiments.

In an ominous development, participants in recent protests in Kwangju, including a sit-in at the American Cultural Center there, have criticized the U.S. as the root cause of their problems, far from a benefactor of democracy. (Asian Wall Street Journal, May 30)

Kyung Hee University students in their declaration issued on Sep. 9, 1980, entitled "Let Us Punish Murderer Chon Du Hwan in the Name of the People", said:

"The U.S. government, which had styled itself as a friend, allowed the use of troops under the Combined Forces Command in the Kwangju incident and virtually agreed to the murder of democratic citizens, and recently advanced a preposterous argument that the south Korean people supported Chon Du Hwan.

"As the chief executive of Uncle Sam who advocates human rights diplomacy, takes sides with Chon Du Hwan the murderer, it is self-evident that the United States can never be a friendly nation to our Korean people and that she will face harsh criticism in the international community of nations."

A statement issued by Koryo University students said: "The attitude, taken by the United States and Japan, of encouraging the Chon Du Hwan military fascist group, is a grave challenge to world peace and human rights and aids a plot to strangulate national independence and majority rule of the people."

Seoul National University students, in their declaration called "Student Declaration of the Anti-Fascist Campaign", clearly declared:

"The United States, sensing a brewing crisis in the people's struggles characteristic of '70s, took a preventative step called the Oct. 26 incident, reorganized the south Korean ruling system and now backs a new fascist regime."

They stressed, "How much longer will the United States remain an eternal ally of ours? Japan, a proxy of the United States, cannot but become a target of our struggle unless she is more attentive to what the south Korean masses' true demand is."

And shouts "Yankee Go Home" were heard for the first time from Seoul National University students when they staged vigorous anti-"government" demonstrations for 3 days from May 27 through May 29.

If the United States continues to support the Chon junta, "Yankee Go Home" will be heard from everywhere in south Korea.

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